

DBF 02201

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reporting Office NEW YORK	Office of Origin NEW YORK	Date 4/26/58	Investigative Period 3/31; 4/2/58
TITLE OF CASE <u>CHANGED</u> ZYGMUNT BORKOWSKI, wa: Seguismunde Borkowski		Report made by PHILIP E. KUHLMAN	Typed By: kml
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - PO	

Synopsis:

Records, INS, NYC, indicate Consul General, Argentine Government, NYC, advised by letter 3/11/58, he has written once more to his headquarters in Argentina concerning acceptance of BORKOWSKI after his deportation from US. BORKOWSKI interviewed 4/2/58, at NYC. Provided full background information concerning himself and family. Admits making statements while intoxicated concerning his alleged intelligence activities, his having served in the Russian Army, and his father's position under the Communists. Categorically denied, however, taking part in intelligence activities or any activities in behalf of a foreign government. States he has always been an anti-Communist. Description set forth.

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FBI COORDINATION WITH FBI

Approved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below		
Copies made: ⑤ - Bureau (105-11458) (RM) 1 - New Haven (105-1931) (Info) (RM) 1 - INS, NYC (A11066494) (RM) 3 - New York (105-27332)				
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DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2004 2006

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4 pr. 26, 1958

NY 105-27332

DETAILS:

The title of this report is being marked "Changed" to reflect the additional name of the subject, **SEQUISMUNDE BORKOWSKI**, by which he stated he was sometimes known in Poland.

GEORGE BASIL, Acting Supervisor, Immigrant Inspector, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), New York City, made available to SA **PHILIP E. KUHLMAN** on March 31, 1958, file number **A11066494**, pertaining to the subject. In addition to information previously set forth from this file, this file contained a letter dated March 11, 1958, at New York, from the Consulado General de la Republica Argentina to INS, New York City, signed by **CARLOS A. CASAL**, Consul General. This letter stated as follows:

"Confirming our recent telephone conversation, we take pleasure in informing you that the necessary authorization for the above mentioned subject (**Zygmunt Borkowski**) has been requested of our Authorities in Argentina on October 8th last year. Since no answer has been received yet, we have written once more in order to secure the necessary reply".

No additional pertinent information concerning the subject was noted in this file.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (105-27332)

DATE:

4/8/58
Date Dictated: 4/7/58

FROM : SA PHILIP E. KUHLMAN

SUBJECT: ZYGMUNT BORKOWSKI, wa
IS-PO

father of Zygmunt Borkowski

On 4/2/58, the subject, ZYGMUNT BORKOWSKI, was interviewed partially in Polish and partially in the English language by SAs PHILIP E. KUHLMAN and JOHN WALTER SAGE, at which time he advised that he was also occasionally known as Sequismunde Borkowski while in Poland. BORKOWSKI stated that he was born in Warsaw, Poland, on November 5, 1926. He stated that his father, STEFAN BORKOWSKI, was born on November 5, 1900, in Warsaw, Poland, and that his mother, MARIA BORKOWSKA, nee SKRZYNSKA, was born on November 11, 1899, in Warsaw, Poland. He advised further that he has never had any brothers and that he has the following two sisters:

mother of Zygmunt Borkowski

HEDWIG (JADWIGA) BORKOWSKA, who was born about 1932, and whose marital status is unknown, and HELENIEVE (GENOWIEFA) BORKOWSKA, who was born in Poland about 1935, and whose present marital status is unknown. BORKOWSKI stated further that he last saw his father, mother and sisters in Poland in 1947, and that he has no knowledge of whether any of them are presently living or dead, inasmuch as he has not written to any of them since that time.

Concerning his earlier life, BORKOWSKI remarked that his father owned and operated his own barge, which was used for transporting coal, wood and general merchandise to and from the cities along the Vistula River in Poland. He stated that his father was so employed during his (subject's) entire life and was doing this until 1946 or 1947, when he dismantled the barge and sold it for scrap. From this time until the time that the subject last contacted his family later in 1947, the elder BORKOWSKI worked part time as a fisherman, navigator or mechanic along the Vistula River. BORKOWSKI stated that his father's military service consisted solely of serving as an enlisted man in General PILSUDSKI's Army from about 1918 to 1921. BORKOWSKI remarked that General PILSUDSKI was a Polish patriotic general who led the Polish Army in their rebellion against the Bolsheviks. After the expiration of his father's three year army enlistment, according to BORKOWSKI, his father returned to his home and never again took part in military life. He remarked that his father never served as a

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political Commissar or military leader of any city or district in Poland. He stated his father had been a member of MIKOLAJCZYK's Party (peasant party) around 1945 or 1946. This was described by the subject as a secret anti-Soviet party at that time. Subject stated that during much of his early life his family resided on the aforementioned barge and he recalled that his one sister HANNA was born on this barge. He stated that his father was assisted in the operation of this barge by approximately two or three other crew members who were not members of the family.

Concerning his education, BORKOWSKI remarked that he attended six years of the equivalent of grammar school in Poland, after which time he was required to quit school and go to work, inasmuch as it was at the beginning of World War II. Subject remarked that he never attended high school or gymnasium and that he had never attended any specialized training school at any time. He remarked that the Germans occupied Poland from around 1939 to 1944, and inasmuch as he was required to work he chose to work on his father's barge. He recalled that on Palm Sunday or the following day of 1944, the Germans seized him and placed him in a concentration camp. He stated that as the front line changed between the Germans and Russians he was shifted from one camp to another and on several occasions was forced to march from camp to camp. On one of these marches he recalled having been severely beaten, having several of his front teeth knocked out and having been bayoneted through the right hand by the Germans. BORKOWSKI continued that the Russian forces finally liberated him from a concentration camp in Sudetenland between Czechoslovakia and Poland. This camp was near the town of Glog (Polish phonetic) or Glatz (German phonetic). He stated he was liberated from this camp late in April or early in May, 1945. He was then 18 years of age. Because of his sick and weakened condition after having been beaten and mistreated by the Germans the Russian forces permitted him to spend seven days recuperating on a farm in that area.

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After this time, according to BORKOWSKI, he stole a horse and wagon and began to ride toward his home in Warsaw. A short while later, according to the subject, while going through the town of Opal in Upper Silesia, the Russians took the horse away from him and he covered the remainder of the trip to Warsaw by train with the aid of the International Red Cross (Swedish, American and Polish), who presented him with a pass to travel on the train.

Subject stated that in the meantime his father from 1939 to 1945 had been carrying on the operation of his barge under the German occupation in a routine fashion, never carrying war materials. He remarked that the Germans arrested his father for the first time in 1940, because he was suspected of being a member of the Intelligencia. After this his father was released but was subsequently re-arrested and was again released. Subject stated that because of his youth he did not know any further details concerning the incidents involving his father's arrests.

BORKOWSKI remarked further that his uncle, his father's half-brother, ROMAN BORKOWSKI, was shot to death by the Germans and his father's sister's husband, KAZIMIERZ KACZOROWSKI, was deported to Dachau, where he later died. BORKOWSKI remarked that the occupying Russian forces gave him nothing at any time and because of his sickly condition they rejected him for forced labor purposes. He stated that he recuperated until September or October, 1945, at the family home in Karelenski in the suburbs of Warsaw. BORKOWSKI remarked that before the Christmas holidays in 1945, he went to Gdansk, Poland, where he got a job as a stevedore operating a winch in the Port of Gdansk. While in Gdansk, he recalled having heard that the United States liberty ship "CAPAR" sank after it struck a mine shortly after leaving Gdansk.

[April 21, 1957]

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Subject related that in 1946, he worked whenever his health permitted, always as a stevedore in Gdansk. Later during the year 1946, he went to Gdynia, where he signed up as a member of the Polish Merchant Marine. He stated that on November 30, 1946, he married JADWIGA NICKOWSKA in Karolowi, Poland. He stated that he knew Miss NICKOWSKA for about one month, made her pregnant, and his family, because of their Catholic heritage, later insisted that he marry her. BORKOWSKI remarked that a daughter, TERESA BORKOWSKA, was born of this union on March 3, 1947. BORKOWSKI advised that he never lived with his wife and that he only saw his daughter once, that being in June or July, 1947. He stated his father was the one primarily responsible for this prearranged marriage and he got into an argument about being forced to marry a girl he did not love.

Continuing, BORKOWSKI related that it was in June or July 1947, that he sailed aboard his first ship as a member of the Polish Merchant Marine, the M/S "WARTISKI" where he served as a galley boy. He stated that he did not engage in any political activity at that time and added further that he attended no school in connection with his merchant marine training. BORKOWSKI declared that he signed up for sea duty for the sole purpose of eventually escaping from Poland. He stated it was before he sailed in June or July, 1947, that he last saw his parents, sisters, and wife and child. Subject remarked his first ship, the M/S "WARTISKI" called upon the ports of Copenhagen, Antwerp, Recife, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires in 1947, before returning to the Port of Gdynia. BORKOWSKI stated that he was in Gdynia at Christmas time, 1947, and that he was dismissed from the crew of the M/S "WARTISKI" because the authorities were forcing the crew members to sign up with the Polish Communist Party, and he refused to do so.

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Two or three months later, according to the subject, he joined the crew of the S/S "KILINSKI" as a mess boy. BORKOWSKI remarked that he received no special training before joining the crew of the "KILINSKI" and that he held no other position aboard this vessel. He remarked that the Communist Party staffed such ships with its own members, but on occasion, after running short of members it would fill out the crew with non-Party members. Subject stated he was one of these non-Party members who served aboard the "KILINSKI". The subject described the position of the Polish Communist Party as rather weak and not too influential at that time.

BORKOWSKI remarked that the "KILINSKI" stopped at the port of Dunkirk, France, and at the ports of Antwerp, Recife, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires, before returning to Gdynia around June, 1948. He stated that after one trip aboard the "KILINSKI" he was dismissed because those in command were not sure of his political reliability. He believed that one of the grievances which they held against him was the fact that while the ship was in the South American ports he attended parties sponsored by Polish immigrants at which parties he spoke of the "true conditions" which existed in Poland, and denounced Poland's association with Russia. He was of the opinion that he was classified as a "potential ship jumper" at that time.

BORKOWSKI maintained that he never served as a "politruk" aboard the "KILINSKI" or aboard any other Polish ship. He stated that those in command had asked him why he was not a member of the Polish Communist Party, to which he replied that he was not ready and not politically conscious. He stated that at no time did he take any action to become a Communist Party member. Subject said he believed that one JOSEF KRASZEWSKI, a crew member, served as a "politruk" during his trip on the "KILINSKI", but that he had no confirmation of this until he left the ship upon its return to Gdynia. After leaving the ship he stated that KRASZEWSKI actually wore an officer's uniform and his (subject's) friends told him that KRASZEWSKI was a "politruk". BORKOWSKI remarked that there were several

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Communist Party members aboard the "KILINSKI", but that KRASZEWSKI was the only "politruk" to his knowledge.

BORKOWSKI remarked that he remained in Gdynia from June to October, 1948, at which time he joined the crew of the M/S "BATORY" as a galley boy. Between this time and the time he was discharged from the crew of the "KILINSKI" he subsisted by working at odd jobs aboard ships while in the port of Gdynia. BORKOWSKI explained his being able to sign on as a member of the "BATORY's" crew by stating that conditions Party-wise were still not on a sound basis and for this reason a few non-Communist Party members were able to sign on in the crew of the "BATORY". He remarked that he still had not attended any special training school while on the "BATORY" and still retained his anti-Communist attitude.

On November 5, 1948, while serving as galley boy aboard the "BATORY" he paid his first visit to a United States port, that being New York. Subject stated that after arriving in New York Harbor he applied for and received an immigration pass and visited the city. Prior to leaving the ship the members were told to stay away from the Polish National Home on St. Marks Place in New York City. The members of the Polish National Home were described to the crew members of the "BATORY" as "nationalists and Gestapo". In spite of the admonition of those in authority on the "BATORY" he immediately went alone to the Polish National Home in order to do some drinking and to meet some Polish immigrants.

Subject stated that he had no friends or relatives residing in New York City at that time, but he did have an aunt residing in Detroit, Michigan, Mrs. STEFANIA WIECZONKOWSKA, who died in 1947. This aunt was married to ROMAN WIECZONKOWSKI, who subject stated he has not seen since being in the United States, and he does not know whether he is living or dead.

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After leaving New York, the "BATORY" proceeded to Halifax, Canada, then to Southampton, England, Copenhagen, and back again to the home port of Gdynia, late in November, 1948. After returning to Gdynia, and while working aboard the "BATORY" in the harbor of Gdynia, a UB (Polish Intelligence Officer), whose name was not known, approached the subject and told him to pack his gear and leave the ship because someone told the authorities that the subject had planned on "jumping ship" while in New York. Subject stated that he told no one of his visit to the Polish National Home while in New York or of his suppressed desire to "jump ship", but he assumed that suspicions were aroused because of his continued refusal to join the Polish Communist Party or participate in its affairs. He stated that he would have "jumped ship" while in New York at that time, but many of his friends who had previously "jumped ship" were "sitting in jail on Ellis Island".

After being discharged from the crew of the "BATORY" and because of the shortage of help, subject stated he was able to get a job as a mess boy aboard a Polish coastal vessel, the S/S "KATOWICE" which travelled between Ghent, Belgium, London, England and Gdynia, Poland. Subject stated that while working in the galley aboard the "KATOWICE" he burned his hand badly, became incapacitated and was forced to leave the ship in Gdynia. In February, 1949, he signed aboard the S/S "KOSCIUSZKO" as a mess boy. This ship sailed to Buenos Aires, where it arrived on March 6, 1949. On the last day in Buenos Aires, one or two hours before sailing time at 10:00 a.m., the subject while aboard ship received a letter from a casual friend of his, a Polish sailor, whose name he no longer recalls. This letter was mailed from Belgium and told the subject simply that the UB was after him, and that he should not return to Poland. He added that this sailor friend in Belgium had only recently defected himself, and was seeking asylum in Belgium. This letter was delivered to the subject by an agent from the Lamport-Holt Company, an English company in Buenos Aires, which was the consignee of all the goods aboard the "KOSCIUSZKO" at that time.

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It was only one of several letters delivered to crew members aboard the ship at that time, and had not been censored. BORKOWSKI related that he hastily packed a few essential belongings after reading the letter and approximately one hour before sailing time he left the ship. While still on the dock in the vicinity of the ship, he was approached by a Second Officer from the "KONCINIENSKI", who asked him where he was going. Subject told him he was going to the hospital. Whereupon the Second Officer offered to give the subject a pass. Subject said he did not need any pass. The Second Officer at this point, according to BORKOWSKI, must have realized his intentions to "jump ship" but did not wish to create a scene or to attract the attention of the Argentine Police nearby, and so let BORKOWSKI slip away.

BORKOWSKI stated the "KONCINIENSKI" waited at the dock for three hours for his return before finally leaving port. He stated that for this reason he would never consider returning to Poland, believing that upon his return he would be immediately imprisoned or put to death.

He remarked that he was not directed to "jump ship" in Buenos Aires and at no time while in that city or anywhere else did he operate under the direction of Polish or Soviet Intelligence Agents. BORKOWSKI further advised that he likewise received no money from those sources.

He continued that after spending a few days in Buenos Aires he reported to the Consular Office of the Polish Legation in Exile in London, located in Buenos Aires, where he presented himself to a man named MICHELWICZ, who called the Argentine Police and had the subject arrested as a Communist. Subject stated he suspected MICHELWICZ himself was a Communist and had the subject arrested because he knew he had "jumped ship" and this was one way to get revenge on him. MICHELWICZ, according to

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BORKOWSKI, was later deported by the Argentine Government to Montevideo, Uruguay, probably because of his Communist affiliations. Subject stated that the Argentine police questioned him as to his duties aboard the "KOSCIUSKO" and checked out his replies before releasing him after approximately two weeks. After being freed, subject took part-time jobs not requiring a "Good Conduct" Certificate. These jobs consisted of jobs as part-time painter, floor washer, window cleaner and other menial jobs. A "Good Conduct" certificate or paper, according to the subject, was written permission issued by the Argentine Government enabling the subject to remain in that country, and wherein they vouched for the recipient's good conduct and provided him with a means by which to obtain more lasting employment. Menial jobs such as mentioned above were performed by the subject until 1951.

On May 16, 1951, he received a "Good Conduct" Certificate from the Argentine Government, and immediately thereafter (on the same day) he signed on as a first galley boy aboard the Panamanian vessel "STELLA MARIS". Subject served aboard this ship until February, 1952, holding the position of first galley boy for only two weeks, after which in rapid succession he became a wiper, fireman, and finally an able-bodied seaman. Subject remarked that this ship sailed the South American east coast between ports in Brazil and Argentina. He stated that in February, 1952, he was employed with the Armour Chemical Company in Buenos Aires as a mechanic. He stated that he was not certain, but he believed that this company, which manufactured insulin, may have been an affiliate of the Armour Meat Packing Company, whose main office was in the United States.

BORKOWSKI held this job until 1953, when he was discharged when the job on which he was working had been completed. After this time, according to the subject, he remained unemployed for a period of approximately two or three months before being hired as a mechanic at the Shell Oil Company factory in Buenos Aires.

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He held this job for approximately one year and a half, until sometime in 1955, when the job with that company was also completed. Upon his discharge from the Shell Oil Company, subject was again unemployed, this time for a period of approximately one or two months, after which time he signed on as a motorman aboard the Swedish ship M/S "IBIS" plying between the ports of Buenos Aires, Ponta Cardon, Curacao and Providence, Rhode Island. Subject stated that when he arrived in Providence it was only the second time that he had been in the United States. He no longer recalled the exact time that his ship arrived in Providence, but he did recall that approximately one day out of Providence the ship's crew had received a wire to the effect that an anti-Peron Revolution had just started and was in progress in Buenos Aires. The "IBIS" thereafter proceeded to Brazil, where the ship was sold to a Greek organization. The subject thereupon returned to Buenos Aires by plane.

On December 26, 1955, BORKOWSKI obtained a berth aboard the English electric turbine tanker "SAM SYLVESTER" as an able-bodied seaman. This vessel, which was owned by the Eagle Oil Company, an English company, engaged in coastal travel in South America. Later this vessel embarked for Liverpool, England. Prior to arriving in Liverpool, a boiler explosion occurred aboard ship and upon reaching Liverpool the "SAM SYLVESTER" was placed in dry dock. Subject stated that he went from Liverpool to London, and in April, 1956, he secured passage aboard the "HIGHLAND CHIEF" as a passenger, back to Buenos Aires at the expense of the Eagle Oil Company.

In June, 1956, after his return to Buenos Aires, subject stated that he signed on as a first motorman aboard the Liberian ship M/S "PEGASIS" which plied between the coastal ports of South America. This was not a good ship, according to the subject, and after a couple of months he left the crew and stayed in Buenos Aires. He stated he had saved enough money from his previous jobs and did not have to work for a while. Subject emphasized that he had

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no other source of income at any time, except from the jobs which he had held. He stated that at no time was he paid any sums of money by any country for performing a service of an intelligence nature for that country.

In January, 1957, according to the subject, he secured a job as first motorman aboard the Liberian ship N/T "ALMAK" plying between South America, South Africa and the Persian Gulf. In May, 1957, he returned to Buenos Aires aboard the "ALMAK" where he remained for approximately one month before signing on with the crew of the Norwegian ship N/T "BILL" as a first motorman. This vessel travelled to Curacao, May B., Maracaibo, a small port in the United States near Baltimore, back to Curacao, and then up to Bridgeport, Connecticut, on August 15, 1957. He stated that upon arriving in Bridgeport, Connecticut it was only the fourth visit that he had made to the United States. Subject remarked that while on the way to Bridgeport he burned his side aboard the "BILL" and asked the captain of the ship if he could see a doctor on shore. The captain, according to the subject was loath to send him to a doctor, fearing that this might be a pretext for him not to do any work.

Subject continued that on August 16th he left the ship in Bridgeport, Connecticut, boarded a bus and came to New York for the two-fold purpose of visiting a doctor and doing some drinking. He stated that he went immediately to the Polish National Home on St. Marks Place in New York City, where he met "some friendly Poles", who directed him to a drugstore and then later to a doctor in New York City, whose office was either on 92nd or 90th Street. BORKOWSKI related that he had no intention of "jumping ship" at that time, adding that he merely missed his ship when it left Bridgeport. He recalled that on the night of August 16th he got drunk, and slept at the Valencia Hotel on St. Marks Place, before returning to Bridgeport on Saturday, August 17th.

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Subject stated that his ship had departed with all of his seaman's papers aboard and with some back pay still owing to him. He stated that he made an effort to present himself at the INS Office in Bridgeport, Connecticut, on that day, but being Saturday it was closed. He thereupon returned to New York, and on Monday August 19th he went to the headquarters of INS in New York City to report the fact that he had missed his ship. He was instructed to return to the INS Office on August 22nd for a hearing, which instructions he subsequently followed.

Concerning his period of residence in Buenos Aires, BOROWSKI advised that he lived on Reconquista Street at both 1044 and 1048 while in that city. This, according to the subject, is in the Polish section of Buenos Aires, where he had developed many friendships and was well accepted among the Polish emigre group.

Subject stated that he no longer has his seaman's papers in his possession, same having been left on the M/T "Bill" when it departed the United States. He stated that although his remaining in the United States was quite unintentional, it is his present desire that he continue to stay in this country. He advised that he is not and never has been an Argentine citizen; that he was merely issued a "Good Conduct" Certificate by that government and that he has never held an Argentine passport. BOROWSKI remarked that he feels quite certain he has "enemies" who would like to slander him. He stated that when he is drunk he knows for a fact that he has made several untrue and rather fantastic statements. He remarked that after drinking he knows for certain he has told several of his friends that he had served as a "politruk" aboard Polish vessels and that he had served in the Russian Army. He further recalls making the statement that his father is a colonel under the present Polish Regime.

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He remarked that an individual whom he feels certain could vouch for his political reliability is STANISLAW LUTINSKI, who had been a cook on the M/S "WARINSKI" at the same time the subject was a member of that ship's crew, and who presently resides on Ninth Street in New York City. Subject stated that he presently resides with one BENNY PAWLOWSKI in Apartment 10 at 216 East Fifth Street, New York City and that he is currently employed on the midnight to eight a.m. shift as a window cleaner with the "Cleaning and Service Maintenance Outfit" located at 20 West 34th Street, New York City. He advised that he has held this job for over one month and that he is assigned to cleaning the windows in the building at 770 Broadway, New York City.

BORKOWSKI related that he has no relatives residing in the United States aside from the husband of the aunt mentioned earlier in this report, Mrs. STEFANIA WISZCZKOWSKA, who formerly resided in Detroit, Michigan, and died in 1947. The husband's name was ROMAN WISZCZKOWSKI, and was last known by BORKOWSKI to be residing in Detroit.

Subject remarked that he has no friends in Bridgeport, Connecticut. He stated that after the M/T "BILL" departed, in September, 1957, he met First Mate Unknown WISZCZKOWSKI at the Polish National Home Bar and Grill. WISZCZKOWSKI was a funeral director in New Britain, Connecticut, who offered the subject a job and for whom the subject worked for approximately three weeks in New Britain, Connecticut in September and October, 1957. After this employment, subject stated he worked for approximately three weeks as a mechanic for the Stanley Tool Company in New Britain, Connecticut, before working as a bartender at the Polish National Home Bar and Grill in New York City.

The subject related that he met HENRYK TYCZYNSKI for the first time when the subject was employed as a bartender at the Polish National Home Bar and Grill. TYCZYNSKI came from Bridgeport, Connecticut around, November, 1957. Subject stated that TYCZYNSKI was a depressed man who told him he was out of work. Since TYCZYNSKI was of Polish extraction, BORKOWSKI befriended him, gave him money and asked his boss, EDDIE VASILEWSKI, if he could give him a job,

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BORKOWSKI remarked that he knew nothing about TYCZYNSKI's background other than what he had told him. He told the subject that he had been in the United States for eight months; that he entered the United States by way of Germany as a displaced person, and that he used to be a Polish boxer having had several fights in Germany. He stated that he doubts very much that TYCZYNSKI was a Communist. He remarked that he believes that TYCZYNSKI is presently incarcerated in New York City for stabbing EDITH WASILEWSKI, mentioned above.

BORKOWSKI stated that the source of the difficulty between TYCZYNSKI and WASILEWSKI probably started when WASILEWSKI paid TYCZYNSKI for five days work instead of nine days work which appeared to irritate and arouse TYCZYNSKI. After a period of argument, WASILEWSKI later paid TYCZYNSKI the remainder of the money and had him "thrown out" of the bar and grill. TYCZYNSKI became intoxicated and because of his small stature was unable to get to WASILEWSKI with his fists. He began to cry, became highly emotional and unstable and stabbed WASILEWSKI, whom he approached in his office, inflicting serious wounds.

BORKOWSKI in conclusion remarked that he has not been contacted by any Polish or Russian Government personnel while in the United States; that he does not correspond with anyone in Poland or Russia and that he is completely opposed to both the Polish and Russian Communist forms of government.

The following description of BORKOWSKI was obtained from interrogation and observation:

Name	ZYGMUNT BORKOWSKI, with alias SEBULCHIM BORKOWSKI
Date of Birth	November 5, 1926, Warsaw, Poland
Nationality	Stateless
Sex	Male
Height	5'5"
Weight	160 lbs.
Build	Stocky
Hair	Brown, receding hairline
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Fair

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Employment Maintenance man with company located
at 20 West 30th Street, New York City

Residence Apartment 10, 216 East Fifth Street,
New York City

**Marital
Status** Married, wife, JADWIGA BORKOWSKA,
nee KIEBOWSKA

Children Daughter, TERESA BORKOWSKA, born
March 2, 1947, Poland

Father STEFAN BORKOWSKI

Mother MARIA BORKOWSKA, nee SZYBINSKA

Sisters HEDWIG (JADWIGA) BORKOWSKA
GENEWIEVE (GENOWEFA) BORKOWSKA

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